

THE DEMOCRAT.



The Voice of the People is the Supreme Law,
AND THEIR MOTTO,
"LIBERTY & UNION!"

E. A. BRATTON, Editor.

WANTHUR, MARCH 23, 1855.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS, is received at the very highest market prices, on Subscription or Advertisements, at this office. Money is not refused.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WM. MEDILL.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES MYERS.
For Supreme Judges,
WILLIAM KENNON,
ROBERT B. WARDEN.
For Auditor of State,
WILLIAM D. MORGAN.
For Treasurer of State,
JNO. G. BRESLIN.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM TREVITT.
For Attorney General,
GEORGE W. McCOOK.
For Board of Public Works,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Ticket for the Town of McArthur Election.

For Mayor,
E. A. Sisson.
Recorder,
GEO. H. FULTZ.
Trustees,
J. K. WILL,
T. A. MARTIN,
H. HULBERT,
L. WHITE,
O. DOWD.

We publish above Ticket (by request) as we received it. We believe it to be sent in to us for the purpose of blinding the honest voters of our town. Mark our word for it this is not the ticket that the Know Nothings of McArthur will vote for in full—some of them are on this ticket—but on the morning of the election the voters of our town will have a very different ticket presented to them, and they are expected to gulp it down without a "why or wherefore." These beauties who get up tickets at midnight, and who are sworn to vote for each other, and that they will not, directly nor indirectly, support any foreigner for office, nor especially any member of the Catholic Church, are a fine set of men to select tickets for the support of the honest citizens of our town.

COURT—OUR FRIENDS—OUR MONEY.

The Court of Common Pleas for Vinton county, holds its Spring Term at this place on next Monday the 23rd instant. This will afford an excellent opportunity to all who know themselves indebted to us for Administrator's notices, Legal Advertisements, Job Work, and Subscription, to bring us in the money, or send it along with some neighbor who is coming to Court. The times are hard and it seems that the printing is a hard business. We are owing some money, and we must pay for paper, ink and labor in the office during the past winter. The printing (as it is) in this county, with two presses in full blast, will have no doubt, in due time, blow up both establishments. The whole patronage of the county would scarcely pay for one press, with two it will likely starve both out. We expect to hold on while breath lasts, but could not, only that we have faith—full, perfect, unalloyed faith—that the Democracy of Young Vinton will never let the press be starved out. Send in your dues and help us out of the present trouble.

TOO MUCH OF A CHRISTIAN.

The following, from the Chillicothe Advertiser, speaks our sentiments exactly; and when we reflect that we have been told the very same thing, we cannot refrain from endorsing this position, that no man can be too much of a Democrat, especially at this time, when there are more "wolves in sheep's clothing" among us, than ever before. When men swear one thing, and deny that oath in public, at the same time they are professed Christians, this looks like not enough of the Christian.

TOO MUCH OF A DEMOCRAT.

"We were no little amused the other day at the remark of a gentleman, who came in and subscribed for the weekly. He said that, although he is a Democrat himself, he had but one objection to us, and that was, that we are too strong a Democrat. He may not be the only one who entertains such a belief in regard to us. We are of the opinion that a man can not be too strong a Christian, bigotry always excepted, nor too strong a Whig, if he believes the principles of the Whig party right, nor too strong a Democrat, if he is satisfied that the principles of that party are right.

While we are a strong Democrat, we are not so blinded with prejudice as to disapprove measures of utility or justice that may be sanctioned by a Whig Executive, or yield an acquiescence, right or wrong, to everything that may be approved by a Democratic President. A few years ago, we were among the very few connected with the press, of both parties in this State, that maintained the justice of a measure which had received the signature of a Whig President. Within the last fifteen months, we have used no tame language in the denunciation of a measure that received the signature of the present President. We make it an aim to run a perfectly straight line in politics, no matter if it causes us to run through some Democrats' potato patch, or avoid a Whig's cabbage garden.

Opinions of Good and Great Men on Know Nothingism.

Read it, ye who hold your midnight cabals. Let every true Patriot read and hand it to his neighbor to read, in order that the 'Father of our Country' may be heard on this subject:

Letter of Washington's.

George Washington was not only a great, but a good man. The recollection of the estimable service he did his country in the dark and trying hour of the Revolution alone, arouse within the breast of the Patriot sensations of the liveliest character, and everything that has emanated from his pen is accorded a deep degree of veneration. With this fact in view, we reprint the following letter, written by him soon after his inauguration as President of the United States, to a certain committee of a certain church in Virginia.

"Gentlemen, I request that you will accept my best acknowledgments for your congratulation on my appointment: to the first office in the nation; the kind manner in which you mention my past conduct equally claims the expression of my gratitude.

"After we had, by the smiles of Divine Providence on our exertions, obtained the object for which we contended, I retired at the conclusion of the war with an idea that my country could have no further occasion for my services, and with the intention of never entering again into public life; but, when the exigencies of my country seemed to require me once more to engage in public affairs, an honest conviction of duty superseded my former resolution, and became my apology for deviating from the happy plan which I had adopted. If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the constitution framed in the convention where I had the honor to preside might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; and if I could now conceive that the general government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny and every species of religious persecution; for you doubtless remember I have often expressed my sentiments that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.

"While I recollect with satisfaction that the religious society of which you are members have been throughout America uniformly and almost unanimously the firm friends to civil liberty and the preserving promoters of our glorious revolution, I cannot hesitate to believe that they will be the faithful supporters of a free yet efficient general government. Under this pleasing expectation, I rejoice to assure them that they may rely upon my best wishes and endeavors to advance their prosperity; in the mean time, be assured, gentlemen, that I entertain a proper sense of your fervent supplications to God for my temporal and eternal happiness.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

An old Foggy Know Nothing, up street, on reading the above letter, withdrew his subscription to the Washington National Monument, because the 'Father of his Country,' by this letter, holds the doctrine that Catholics should have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. We have said, in our time, that if CHRIST was on earth, these Whig Know Nothings would oppose him through their bigotry. As Washington was the "next best" man, don't it nearly establish our position.

Franklin on these Modern Tories.

You are desirous to read and ponder the following remarks, made by that philosopher, patriot, statesman and sage—Benjamin Franklin—during the discussion that transpired, in the formation of the Constitution of the United States: "He should be very sorry to see anything like illiberality inserted in the Constitution. The people in Europe are friendly to this country. Even in the countries with which we have lately been at war, we have now, and had during the war, a great many friends, not only among the people at large; but in both houses of Parliament. In every other country in Europe all the people are our friends. We found, in the course of the Revolution, that many strangers served us faithfully, and that many natives took part against their country. When foreigners, after looking about for some other country in which they can obtain more happiness, give a preference to ours, it is a proof of attachment which ought to excite our confidence and affection."

Seward Denouncing his Party Friends.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward has given expression to the following sentiment:—We are all men to act in conformity thereto, we would get along most harmoniously:

"But peace and good will can never prevail until mankind learn and feel the simple truth that: however birth, or language, or climate may have made them differ—that however mountains, deserts, rivers, and seas may divide States—the nations of the earth are nevertheless one family, and all mankind are brethren, practically equal in endowments; equal in natural and political rights, and equal in the favor of the common Creator."

The Plain Dealer condenses a whole volume of truth into the following paragraph:

"Our triumphs, in all times past, have been secured by the aid of the great principles of our political faith. The Democracy of this nation have never gained an advantage by coalitions with the factions opposed to our creed. Guided by the landmarks set up by the great apostles of liberty, and proud of a name which survives all the stigmas cast on it, we have gone on, conquering and to conquer. And all our hopes concerning the future, are predicated upon our unshaken confidence in the immutable truths and eternal principles by which we are, and intend to be governed. Uniform success in the details of the conflict with error, we do not expect. But temporary defeat only serves to develop our strength, and to add fixedness and resoluteness to our purposes. We have confidence in the people—otherwise we could not be Democrats. And we cannot believe that the people will be otherwise than true to themselves.

The newly-elected Democratic Mayor of Detroit, Henry Ledyard, is a son-in-law of General Cass.

CHAPMAN ERECT!



Democratic Victories—Know Nothings Routed.

The municipal elections which have recently taken place in various sections of the country, have resulted, as a general thing, in glorious victories for the opponents of the infamous Know Nothing order. The sober second-thought is at work—right, justice and reason has assumed its sway, and, as a consequence, Democracy is triumphant and its proscriptive, anti-Republican opponents are being consigned to "the ashes of despair."

The following are some of the recent victories:

Detroit, Michigan, is Democratic by 800 majority over the Know Nothings for Mayor, and a Democratic majority in the Common Council.

Troy, N. Y., has elected a Democratic anti-Know Nothing Mayor by 200 majority.

Syracuse, N. Y., has chosen a Democratic Mayor and Common Council by 400 majority. The telegraph reports great rejoicings over the result.

In Lockport, N. Y., the anti-Know Nothing ticket has also succeeded by a small majority; and in Oswego, Speaker Littlejohn, seceder from the order, who has exposed its secrets, has been chosen Mayor by 500 majority.

In Newport, Ky., the Know Nothings were signally worsted and beaten all round by the Democratic organization.

Last of all comes glorious Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, which has rolled up the splendid majority of 1,400 for the Democratic anti-Know Nothing ticket.

Let Democrats everywhere be of good cheer. The work is going bravely on and the pie-bald opponents of Democracy will soon be consigned to a merited oblivion.

A KNOW NOTHING LIE NAILED.

—Letter from Gen. Scott.

New York, March 1, 1855.

Gentlemen: I have just received, through the Hon. Mr. Hibbard, M. C., at Washington, your joint letter dated the 24th ult. in which you say that in some recent political address, delivered in your neighborhood and in your presence, the speaker declared substantially, that in the last Presidential canvass—

"Bishop Hughes, of New York, proposed to General Scott to sell the Catholic vote, who hesitated to reply; when the proposition was made to General Pierce, and accepted, and a Jesuit was placed at the head of the Post Office Department."

"That Bishop Hughes' demands were assented to by the party to whom he first proposed, except that he demanded a Cabinet officer, upon which you hesitated; and the proposition was made to Gen. Pierce, and he assented."

And your letter to me is thus concluded:

"Believing the statement to be false and basely calumnious of the fair fame of yourself and the other distinguished gentlemen implicated thereby, we would respectfully request of you to inform us at your earliest convenience whether the statement of Mr. —, so far as it relates to you, is true."

I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are in respect to myself, absolutely false, and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents in the canvass alluded to.

I remain gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obdt servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

A KNOW NOTHING THREAT.

The Ontario Times, New York, publishes the following threatening epistle, sent to a renouncing member of the Know Nothing order:

"E. A. COUNCIL, Jan. 25, '55.

ANSEL DEBOW: You are hereby admonished and warned, according to the law set forth in secret convocation of the G. C. of S. of N. Y., that you must desist from all conversation upon the principles which you have proved recreant to. You are also reminded of the terrible pains and penalties with which a traitor to God, his Maker, and a willful perjurer before man, is visited. If this warning is heeded—well! If not—REMEMBER MORGAN!

COMMITTEE."

Who is He?

We find the following in the Ohio Statesman, which ought, in justice, to have given the name of this reverend gentleman:

"We have just been informed that a minister of the Gospel, in Fairfield co., whose congregation became dissatisfied with the rumor that he belonged to the Know Nothings, was called upon to answer, when he declared, calling God and his church to witness the truth of his statement, that he was not a member; yet that very man figured in the State Council at Cincinnati, and has his name recorded as an active member. What, truly, must be the oaths of an order that could produce so humiliating a result!"

Know Nothing STAMPADE.—There is a regular stampade among the Know Nothings in New Hampshire, and as the Concord Patriot has it, "Satan's kingdom is tumbling down." Over 100 have withdrawn from the order in Concord, and 1500 in the State. Oh, Sam! Oh, Sam!

Parties in the Time of the Elder Adams' Administration.

Wm. Wirt, in his life of Patrick Henry, furnishes the following in regard to parties under the Administration of the Elder Adams. By reading it, the reader will ascertain what the ground of difference was on which the parties stood at that day, and also whether the parties of the present day bear any similarity to the parties of that time:

The federalists, who supported the measures of the new government throughout, were accused by their adversaries of a disposition to strain the constructive powers of the constitution to their highest possible pitch; of a secret wish to convert the government into a substantial monarchy at last; to which purpose the assumption of state debts, the establishment of the funding system, and of the national bank, the alarming increase of public debt, the imposition of a loan of internal taxes, the establishment of an army and a navy, with all the consequences of favoritism and extensive executive patronage were alleged to have been introduced. They were branded with the name of aristocrats, a name of reproach borrowed from the parties in France; and were charged with being inimical to the cause of human liberty, as was said to be proved by their hostility to the progress of the French revolution, as well as by the alarming character of those measures which they were pushing forward in America. They were suspected and accused of a preference for a government of ranks and orders, and a secret love of titles of nobility: of which it was said, one of their principal leaders had furnished a decisive proof, so far as he was concerned, by having proposed the introduction of titles in the continental convention which framed the constitution. The party which urged these charges, took the name of republicans, and democrats; declared themselves the friends to liberty and the people, and the firm advocates of a government of the people by the people. They were devoted, with enthusiasm, to the cause of liberty in France, considered man, as the only title of nobility which ought to be submitted, and freedom and happiness as the sole objects of government; this they contended, was the principle on which the American revolution had turned; that the great objects of the revolution could not be otherwise attained, than by a simple, pure, economical, and chaste administration of the federal government, and by restricting the several departments under the new constitution, to the express letter of the powers assigned to them by that instrument.

The federalists on the other hand, denied and repelled, with great acrimony and vehemence, the charges which had been urged against them by their adversaries. They contended that the measures complained of were warranted by the constitution, and were necessary to give to the federal government the effect which was intended by its adoption. They insisted that they were simply the friends of order and good government; and in their turn branded their adversaries with the name of Jacobins, who having caught the mania from France, were overturning all government, and throwing everything into anarchy and uproar, in the hope of raising themselves to the top of the chaos. They alleged that the opposition was formed of the dregs of an American people, headed and goaded on by a few designing men, and fermented into faction by the revolutionary elements thrown among them, from abroad, in the shape of French and Irish emigrants and convicts. They insisted, that it was indispensably necessary to the peace and order of the American nation, that those foreign incendiaries should be driven out from the land, and that the licentious fury of our own populace should also be bridled. Under this impression were passed those alien and sedition laws, which are supposed to have put an end to the federal party in America.

Worth Knowing.

From a report of the Director of the mint at Philadelphia, we gather the subjoined information respecting the value of foreign coins. The value of the coins of other countries is fixed at a certain figure by an act of Congress, but the Director of the mint receives some of them at a premium, payable in the U. S. coin, as follows:

A five Franc piece is worth \$1.22
A dollar of Central America 1.18
A dollar of Bolivia 1.22
A dollar of Mexico 1.22
Spanish pillar dollar 1.22
The Director of the mint recommends Congress to repeal the law in relation to those having any of said coins hoarding up to send on to the mint. They could send them in charge of our merchants who are now preparing to start East, or they could be transported by the Express company, of which there is an agent in Zanesville. Either way it could be done at a trifling expense. Send them along while at a premium, and get good American coin in their stead.—Morgan Herald.

Burned to Death.

A small lad, named Louderback, was burned to death at the Iron Valley Furnace, last week, under the following circumstances: He and another boy, had, by some means got access to the powder which is used in blasting, and having filled their pockets with that article, were engaged in throwing it into the fill, and in doing so, his clothes caught on fire, and before it could be extinguished, the powder in his pocket became ignited, and by the explosion of which, his clothes were burned and torn from his body, and burning him in a horrible manner. While the man called the filler, was absent for relief, the two boys ran for their home. Louderback died in about thirty-six hours after the accident; he was an orphan, but was cared for by the family he resided with, with kindness, they rendering every comfort in their power to the suffering boy.

We learn the above particulars from Mr. Reese Thompson, Manager of Iron Valley Furnace.—Jackson Standard.

Unparalleled Scoundrelism.

Just as we expected: the midnight dens are now plotting against any and all denominations that will not bow to their behests. Read:

Know NOTHINGISM AGAINST THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Trenton (N. J.) American says:

"We published the startling fact some time ago that Know Nothingism had already directed its machinery to the destruction of the Methodist Church. Satisfied that they had already silenced the rights of conscience of all who are members of the Catholic Church, this monstrous foe to freedom of thought, are seeking with the rapacity of Wolves, for other objects to glut their inquisitorial appetite. We mentioned in support of our assertion that a pamphlet had been written by a member of one of the 'American' order to prove that the Methodist Church ought not to be tolerated in a free country. Some friend has forwarded us a copy of this pamphlet, which we will take pleasure in loaning to any of our Methodist brethren. But to prove more conclusively that we are right in our assertion we call attention to the following extract from this pamphlet:

"But again—the very organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people. Suppose a crisis arrive in political action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested.—From the dependence of all parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrage of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops. Let the bishops suggest to the presiding elders that the interest of their ecclesiastical despotism will be subserved by the election of a certain set of men to office—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class leaders, and the class-leaders over their class members, and thus the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of seven Episcopal Methodist Bishops.—There is as much danger of this, as there is of Romanism accomplishing a similar result; provided the occasion requires it. It may be said that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are too independent to be thus influenced; but while they submit to the degradation to which I have shown they are subjected in Church matters let them not speak of independence in political matters.—Let them become ecclesiastically free, and then it may be hoped that they would dare to become politically free if the Bishops undertook to prevent it.

I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is anti-American in its spirit and tendency, and that it is a dangerous foe to republicanism. I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation—that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power and that this power may be oppressively exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopacy contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism, and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions. In doing this, I have uttered no harsh epithets. I have insinuated nothing against the scripturalness of Methodist doctrines, or the piety and godliness of Methodist members. I have simply spoken of the government of the Church. I have spoken as an American citizen; and I call on every true American in the Methodist Church to use his influence to effect a radical reform in this matter. The time has come when Americanism and Romanism are arrayed in hostile attitudes.—Remember that you are not prepared to stand by Americanism while you are the subjects of hierarchy. The taunt will come with irresistible force, from the vassals of the Pope. 'Is despotism any more sinful or dangerous in the Romish Church than the Methodist? O! then be Americans—be free men—throw off your ecclesiastical chains, and then you will be prepared consistently to aid your fellow countrymen in breaking the yoke of ecclesiastical despotism with which Rome has bound her ignorant and degraded subjects."

The whole history of religious persecution shows that whenever one denomination encourages the political proscription of another, the same weapon is sure in the end to be turned against itself. There are perhaps no religious societies against which some plausible pretext might not be found for a political crusade.

Important to Postmasters and to the Public.

We are requested to call special attention to the law just passed by Congress, modifying the rates of postage, &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the 1st of April, 1855, by stamps or otherwise, and that, from and after the 1st of January next, postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers, or which may not be inclosed in stamp envelopes.

From and after the 1st of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter, for any distance in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, ten cents.

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada or other foreign countries, nor does it affect the franking privilege.

The provisions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed. We beg to suggest that editors generally throughout the United States would render essential service to their readers by calling attention to this subject.—Washington Union.

The Oregonian, speaking of the excellent fruit in Oregon, says of some apples on exhibition, that fifteen or sixteen of them filled a half bushel measure.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA!

THE BATTLE AT EUPATORIA!

HALIFAX, March 15.

The Africa has arrived at this port, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The news by this arrival is important. The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. The event created the greatest excitement. No details had been received. It was announced in the House of Lords on Friday night by Lord Clarendon, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston.—Surmises were afloat that he was assassinated, but it is thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds. The effect of his death, of course, had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.

"KAMSCH BAY, Feb. 20.—On the 17th, Eupatoria was attacked on eastern side by 80 pieces of artillery and six regiments of cavalry, under General Kosoff, and 12 regiments of infantry, consisting of about 15,000 men, under Ostensacken. The combat lasted from 5 1/2 until 10 in the morning.—The Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 600 killed, and wounded in proportion.—The Turks had 83 killed and 250 wounded. Selim Pasha and Col. Rusten Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded. The ship-board attack was not renewed by the Russians. The steamers anchored in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defense of the town. Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent in steamers to Eupatoria.

(Signed,) BRUAT."

SECOND DISPATCH.—Eupatoria, 21st.—Since the affair of the 17th, the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To day columns of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, taking the direction of Simpheropol. Many villages are still in flames in the neighborhood of Eupatoria.—More guns have been landed, and additional forces thrown up. The town is in a good state of defense. Signed: "DEMOST LOUIS."

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN COURT.

From the Rochester Union.

On Saturday, Arthur McMahon, an Irish Catholic, was put upon trial for murder, at Troy. When the Jurors were examined, they were each distinctly asked if they were Know Nothings.—Several answered that they belonged to the order, and some of them said they had not friendly feeling towards an Irishman; and one said he would not do such a person a kindness. All Know Nothings were excluded from the panel by the referee, and the prosecuting council announced that such persons were unfit to sit upon a jury in such a case. From the report of the Budget, it would appear that without a formal decision that persons belonging to the oath bound secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to sit as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner, the course pursued by the Court, council, and triers in the making up of this panel, appears to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of the principle.

No candid man will pretend to say that it was not perfectly proper to question the persons summoned as jurors in that case, with a view to ascertain whether they were members of the secret order of Know Nothings, and to exclude such as were. It seems to us that it would be equally proper for the council for the people, in case a Know Nothing was to be tried for a felony, to examine and exclude persons from the jury who are members also. It has been stated recently that in some counties the Know Nothing have so far taken the control of the jury box as to allow no persons but members of the order to be returned to the Clerk's Office for jurors. With such a state of facts existing the life, liberty, and property of no man is safe unless he leagues with the midnight conspirators, takes their blasphemous oaths and pledges himself to blindly obey the dictates of the leaders of the infatuated and hood-winked brotherhood of darkness. When this fraternity are led blindfolded to the polls to prostitute the highest prerogative of freemen by doing, under the fear of pains and penalties, the will of those who lead them, the measure of their infamy would seem to be full. But when they stealthily enter the Courts of Justice and attempt to make these safeguards of liberty subservient to their prejudices, fanaticism, and lust for power, it is overruled, individual liberty is at an end and a secret, corrupt oligarchy assumes the powers of the republic of freemen.

RECEIPTS

On Subscription, for the "McArthur Democrat" up to MARCH 21, 1855.

	PAID TO	No. Vol.
A. Henderson, Allen'sville,	\$1.00	1. 4.
L. Romine, Bloer's Store,	1.00	1. 4.
J. J. Swisher, Porter's,	1.00	25. 3.
L. Devault, Wilkesville,	2.40	28. 3.
Jona. Vowell, do,	1.00	9. 4.
A. Davidson, do,	1.00	17. 4.
P. Strassburg, do,	2.00	17. 4.
Geo. Hartly, do,	25	28. 3.
Thos. Sharp, Prattsville,	1.00	47. 3.
Jno. Clewell, do,	1.00	1. 3.
C. D. Gray, Radcliff's,	75	39. 3.
Benj. Matheny, Radcliff's,	50	27. 3.
Jno. Robbins, Hamden,	2.00	39. 3.
Alex. Hanson, Dowd's,	1.00	5. 4.
J. H. Snyder, Plymouth,	1.00	1. 4.
Smith Snyder, McArthur,	1.00	12. 4.
Chas. Duffie, do,	1.00	1. 4.
Jos. Arbaugh, Eagle Furnace	1.00	49. 3.
Wm. Golden, Athens,	2.00	1. 4.
Wm. Gold, Vinton Furnace,	1.00	57. 3.